

Law Enforcement News

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They (but they who?) always get their man

FBI, Marshals Service square off in turf battle over fugitive hunting

Cordial, cooperative relations between the largest Federal law enforcement agency and the nation's oldest took a nose dive recently as the Federal Bureau of Investigation charged the U.S. Marshals Service with compromising the integrity of FBI investigations by the Marshals' pursuit of fugitives.

While fugitive hunts have traditionally been under the purview of the FBI, over the past few years the Marshals Service has gained increased attention for its ingenious and successful schemes to lure criminals out of hiding.

Marshals were responsible last year for the capture of such notable fugitives as Alphonse "Ollie Boy" Persico, a former boss of the Colombo organized-crime family who had eluded authorities for seven years, despite being on the FBI's ten most wanted list.

The agency also captured Edwin P. Wilson, the former CIA official wanted for training Libyan terrorists and supplying them with explosives, and Alfaro Rafael Saravia, a key suspect in the 1981 assassination of the Roman Catholic bishop of El Salvador.

Last December, the heads of the two Federal agencies fired off angry memorandums — which were later withdrawn — to Attorney General Edwin Meese, stating their allegations in the hope that the chief U.S. law enforcement official could resolve the feud.

In the memos, copies of which were obtained by Law Enforcement News, FBI director William S. Sessions said his agency is chiefly concerned with protecting the integrity of investigations by "preserving the ongoing process



Sessions

of evidence gathering." The investigation leading to the arrest, the arrest itself, the search incidental to the arrest, subsequent interrogation of the subject and logical follow-up investigation can all be critical to the ensuing



Morris

judicial proceedings, Sessions asserted.

"Our rationale is simply that until charges against a defendant have been resolved by a judge or jury, investigative interests are overriding and the FBI must seek

fugitive apprehension until that time," Sessions wrote in the Dec. 18 memo.

He also accused the Marshals Service of undermining the FBI's Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution program. "The retention of UFAP responsibility is crucial to the FBI's mission through the FBI's 59 field offices and 423 resident agencies where our agents are often dependent upon state and local law enforcement," he wrote.

Sessions went on to insist that in cases involving foreign intelligence, narcotics, organized crime and terrorism, "the FBI must always seek the fugitive." An apprehension effort must be coordinated at every step, he said, so that it does not interfere with ongoing investigations involving undercover operations, electronic surveillance, informants and rela-

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New look for Big D:

Major reforms adopted for troubled Dallas PD

As a year fraught with racial tension and bitter criticism of the police drew to a close, the Dallas City Council adopted a sweeping package of reforms for the city's police department.

The reforms will be bolstered by a \$9.6-million increase in the Police Department's budget, to be paid for through a 4-percent property tax increase. Budget analysts contend that the cost of the reforms could swell to \$86 million over the next five years, largely for the hiring of 600 additional police officers.

The package includes a Dallas Citizens Police Review Board with investigative powers, a computerized "early warning system" to help spot troubled officers, an intensified affirmative action program, new training programs, an additional 150 officers and the creation of eight top-level management posts for members of minority groups.

Over the last year, the department has been plagued by community relations problems. The city's black community has charged the police with racism in a number of cases where individuals were killed in confrontations with officers.

In January, the turmoil dogging the police took another, tragic turn when a white officer, John Glenn Chase, was shot and

killed by a homeless black man as he begged for his life before a crowd of onlookers.

According to police, Carl Dudley Williams, who had a history of mental problems, accosted Chase and grabbed his gun. Witnesses contend that aome in the crowd encouraged Williams to shoot.

The incident prompted Police



Prince

Chief Billy Prince to accuse elected officials of contributing to Chase's death by their criticism of the department. When rebuked by Mayor Annette Strauss, according to The New York Times, Prince repeated his charges.

Levi Williams, the department's community liaison, told LEN that the newly approved reforms will go a long way toward "increas[ing] some things the city feels need to be done within the department."

Whether a cry for help comes in Polish, Vietnamese, Swedish or any number of African languages and dialects, law enforcement agencies are becoming better equipped at handling non-English speaking victims and suspects.

A growing number of agencies have turned to the services of the Communications and Language Line Inc., a resource center for languages that currently counts among its clients thousands of police departments. For an initial fee of \$1,000, a monthly minimum service charge of \$25 and a per-minute rate of \$1.94, police can contact the company in Monterey, Calif., and have a translator on the line within minutes.

"We have client agencies around the country," said Arthur Braunstein, the company's vice

president of operations and a Russian interpreter. "They are mostly hospitals, 911's and police agencies — those places where people are likely to have encounters with other people who don't speak English."

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Around the Nation

Northeast

MAINE — Officials in Old Orchard Beach accepted the resignation of Police Chief Patrick Caporino last month after finding that he did not graduate from high school as he had claimed. Caporino had been named chief in 1987 over the objections of area police, who said he was not qualified.

MARYLAND — Serious crime in Baltimore County fell by 4.16 percent during 1987 compared to 1986, according to police statistics. Three of the eight crime categories showed double-digit decreases, with two of those — aggravated assault, which fell by 25 percent, and burglary, down 11 percent — dropping in every police precinct. Arson, which declined by 12.7 percent, was down in all but two precincts. The department recorded 32 murder cases in 1987, up one from the previous year. Rape went up by seven cases, from 192 to 199.

Howard County Executive Elizabeth Bobo has abandoned plans to void two-year police and fire department promotional lists. Bobo had sought to do away with the lists because of their lack of any black candidates close to promotion, but there appeared to be no support for her plan. Police and fire unions opposed the plan, as did an organization of black police officers, who said that interfering with the list would be unfair to those who have top-ranked on them.

MASSACHUSETTS — The Boston Police Department's Community Disorders Unit investigated 158 cases of bias-related crime or civil rights violations last year — up one from 1986 — prompting Police Commissioner Francis M. Roache to warn the public against becoming complacent about the issue. Last year's bias-crime caseload includes incidents of anti-gay and lesbian violence, a category added recently by the department.

NEW YORK — A rise in fatalities involving large trucks has spurred legislation that would ban truckers from using radar detectors and would require freight-hauling companies to test applicants for drug use before hiring. Accidents rose from 448 in 1983 to 543 in 1986.

The New York City Police Department has begun work to upgrade its 911 emergency system so that incoming calls can be traced immediately. The move will cut down on the number of crank calls and reduce response time in emergencies. The enhanced 911 system, which should be completed in three to five years, will flash the caller's telephone number and address on

the operator's screen. Police communications director Grover D. Howell said that every effort will be made to respect callers' privacy with the new system.

Southeast

ALABAMA — Authorities are saying that the January abduction and murder of Billie Dean Hamilton, a Columbian realtor, is responsible for the 30-percent increase in pistol permits in Shelby County and an 8-percent rise in Jefferson County this year.

ARKANSAS — Federal prosecutors have been prohibited from presenting 38 pieces of evidence seized in warrantless raids on the home of Louis Beam Jr. Beam is one of 14 right-wing extremists currently standing trial in Fort Smith on charges of plotting to overthrow the U.S. Government.

FLORIDA — The Highway Patrol has begun a crackdown on speeders in the West Palm Beach area, citing statistics showing that 49 percent of motorists driving from Indian River County to Broward County exceed the speed limit. The primary causes of fatal accidents in the area are said to be speeding and drunken driving.

NORTH CAROLINA — Four campus police officers at Wake Forest University were charged this month with 73 counts of stealing more than \$10,000 in cash and property from the school's offices and dormitories.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — Calumet City Police Capt. John Sullivan was appointed interim police chief last month to serve until April 30 while a new chief is chosen. The chief will be selected from a list of three candidates proposed by a seven-member citizens' committee appointed by Mayor Robert C. Stefaniak and the city's six aldermen. Outgoing Chief James Shutoski is retiring due to the controversy surrounding his department since December, when three officers stood outside a locked door for 27 minutes while a 12-year-old girl was raped.

Negotiations between the City of Chicago and the local Fraternal Order of Police broke off last month as the union invoked the arbitration clause in its contract. FOP president John Dineen charged that the city has failed to make any wage offer since bargaining began in September.

MICHIGAN — Henry L. Johnson, 59, was charged last month in the fatal shooting of off-duty Wayne County Sheriff's Deputy Russell Dickson, 36.

The Kent County Sheriff's Department has announced plans to revamp its dispatch center with the acquisition of a 911 emergency number and the hiring of an additional seven civilian dispatching employees.

Legislation has been introduced in the state House of Representatives calling for the death penalty for the murder or attempted murder of an on-duty police officer. The bill, proposed by Rep. John Bennett, is expected to face opposition in the House, which has turned down other efforts to institute a death penalty.

OHIO — Butler County Sheriff Robert R. Walton announced in January that he will not be seeking re-election this year, closing the book on a 39-year law enforcement career that includes 12 years as sheriff. Edward Shelton, a former police officer who is now president of the County Commission, said that although he is happy in his current position, he may seek the sheriff's post.

Bowling Green Police Officer Grant Tansel has been named Law Enforcement Officer of the Year for 1987 by the state Veterans of Foreign Wars. The honor marks the second such accolade in two years for Tansel, who last year received the same distinction from the state's American Legion contingent. Tansel is the crime prevention and community relations officer for the Bowling Green Police Division.

Plains States

MISSOURI — The state House of Representatives has begun debate on a bill which would require physicians and medical laboratories to report all positive cases of AIDS to state authorities. The legislation would also make it a felony to knowingly transmit the disease or virus, and prohibit discrimination against infected people.

The St. Louis County Municipal League has endorsed a special telephone tax to pay for the area's 911 emergency system. The system was supported from 1980 to 1985 by Federal revenue-sharing funds, but once that program was eliminated it fell to the police department to keep 911 operational. The tax, which is being proposed for the ballot in April, would amount to approximately two percent of each

telephone customer's bill.

NEBRASKA — The State Senate last month approved legislation making those who distribute or exhibit obscene material guilty of a Class I misdemeanor. The offense would carry a penalty of up to one year in prison and a \$1,000 fine. Possession of child pornography would be considered a Class II misdemeanor punishable by up to six months in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

SOUTH DAKOTA — Former Keystone Police Chief John O. Ruff is suing the city for \$200,000 and reinstatement. Ruff was dismissed in February 1987 after four troubled years in which he was fired and rehired nine times because he reportedly refused to lock the post office once.



Southwest

ARIZONA — Volunteers in Tucson took to the city's streets armed with bleach bottles last month, in an effort to persuade drug addicts to sterilize needles and syringes to help prevent AIDS.

The criminal caseload of Maricopa County Superior Court has nearly doubled since 1984, according to officials. As a result of the increase, judges are being shifted from civil cases to criminal cases and local officials expect to add four more criminal courts by the end of the year.

NEW MEXICO — Voters will decide in November whether the state constitution should be changed to deny bail to those convicted of violent crimes during their appeals. The bill was sparked by the rape and murder of nine-year-old Dena Lynn Gore by Terry Clark, who was released on bail despite a prior conviction for raping a child.

OKLAHOMA — A bill raising the felony limit for thefts from \$50 to \$100 was shot down last month by law-and-order advocates who said the legislation would amount to a cost-of-living increase for criminals. Proponents of the bill had argued that the current law unnecessarily adds to the prison population.

TEXAS — Dallas Mayor Annette Stauss last month announced the creation of Dallas Together, a new commission intended to ease racial tension in the city. Stauss said she will appoint minority leaders, business leaders, clergymen and Police Chief Billy Prince, who blamed the city's anti-police feeling on City Council criticism of the force.

The volume of crime in Arlington for 1986 and 1987 differed by only three cases, to the delight of the city's police department. In 1987, there were some 20,232 serious crimes committed. In 1986, police recorded 20,235. "When you're talking about 20,000 crimes, it's extremely unusual to be within three cases," said Dee Anderson, a police department spokesman. Anderson cited new police enforcement methods, such as a new robbery division and a special auto theft unit, and a slowed population growth as major factors in the department's success against crime.



Far West

CALIFORNIA — State Senator Quentin Kopp plans to introduce a bill that would prevent dangerous convicts from being paroled into the area where they committed crimes. The bill stems from community fears surrounding the planned parole in 1987 of Larry Singleton, who was convicted of raping a teenage girl and chopping her arms off.

As a reward for its efforts, the Orange County Sheriff's Department has been awarded ownership of a 213-acre ranch seized by Federal authorities during a drug investigation. Rancho del Rio, located near the juncture of Orange, San Diego and Riverside Counties, was headquarters for a massive drug smuggling operation. Federal agents discovered \$23,000 in cash, 50 rifles, three automatic weapons and an electric money-counting machine when they raided the ranch on March 1, 1985. The Orange County Board of Supervisors unanimously voted to accept the gift from the Federal government and has called for a six-month study by the county administrative office to decide how the property can best be used.

HAWAII — The state House of Representatives last month approved a bill banning the possession and sale of drug paraphernalia. The penalties for possession are up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. A harsher penalty of 10 years in prison and a \$25,000 fine was approved for those supplying such goods to minors.

IDAHO — The Idaho Law Enforcement Department and the Nampa Police Department received a combined \$14,522 from the sale of items seized from drug dealers. The state agency got \$11,618 and the Nampa department received \$2,904.

Madison PD gets the eye

A major grant has been awarded to the Police Foundation to study the Madison Police Department's experimental police district, a project that was finally established in January after 18 months of careful planning by a group of officers and civilians.

The police district, an experiment in non-traditional police management, involves officers who were allocated one-sixth of the department's resources in 1986 to police one-sixth of the city in any manner they saw fit.

The only restrictions put upon the group was that emergency response had to be provided along with neighborhood service and investigative followups.

The result has been a "bottom's up" approach to the hierarchical structure found in the vast majority of police departments. "I could sit through the meetings and not know who had more rank than someone else because everyone interacts in terms of what they know and can contribute," said Mary Ann Wyckoff, project director of the Police Foundation's field evaluation unit. "It doesn't go by who has been there how long and what rank they are." [see LEN June 9, 1987]

The experimental program consists of a group of 40 officers and a 10-member civilian planning team. Some 38 officers are currently working in the district, said Police Chief David Couper. The group is in the process of building a police station there.

"There would have been people working in that area," he told Law Enforcement News. "We just put them together as a team."

The site chosen for the experiment is on the south side of the city, he said. "It is the most diverse area of the city. It prob-

ably had the largest minority population and is lower- to middle-income. It does have a yuppie district, though, as well."

The Police Foundation's study, funded by a \$370,851 grant from the National Institute of Justice should take about 18 months to complete. The survey will evaluate how the experimental district delivers services to citizens and its work environment, said Couper. It will include regular interviews of officers and managers in the district as well as an observation of the evolving management style. The extent of decision-making participation by officers will also be studied.

"We think there is a lot to mine there for policing and the importance of experimentation in our field," said Couper.

The experiment, said James K. Stewart, NIJ director, represents a "return to the basic principles of policing." Stewart said he is hopeful that the "regular, routine, day-to-day relationships between police and neighborhood residents" will greatly reduce fear of crime.

The experimental police district traces its roots to the "community-oriented" approach to policing laid out by University of Wisconsin law professor Herman Goldstein. Instead of dealing with each call for service as it comes into a department, officers using Goldstein's approach analyze a series of calls and try to establish the underlying cause for the complaints.

Goldstein hailed the police department's experimental effort as "an extraordinarily ambitious effort to try to adjust the management and organization of a police department in ways that will support needed changes in the delivery of police services."

The direction in which police agencies should move is very clear, said Goldstein, but those efforts have been frustrated by failure to make needed adjustments in the organization. "This affords us an opportunity to see what can be done along those lines," Goldstein told LEN.

At this stage of the experiment, Chief Couper said, he would be hard pressed to judge what will ultimately be accomplished by the project. From what he can see so far, however, there seems to be a much closer working relationship between the officers working in the experimental district. "We can see already a much more intense relationship between detectives and patrol officers," he said. "Detectives are working later at night, they are working as a team with the officers. We've made some good burglary arrests."

Couper said the parking monitors have gotten into the spirit of the experiment. "We had a big snow storm. Our parking monitors don't usually work a midnight shift but they came in and thought it was important that the cars get moved so we could plow. It was really unusual."

An unforeseen spinoff of the experiment has been the healthy competition it has spurred throughout the rest of the department. "Once you start a cycle of improvement within an organization it just kind of goes on and on," he said.

In one instance, a group of detectives were concerned because the experimental district had cellular phones and they did not. "They see things going on there and say 'We want that, too.'"

IACP, BJA join to create first national center for model-policy development

In an effort to meet law enforcement's demand for guidance in a growing variety of operational and policy areas, the International Association of Chiefs of Police recently established the first National Law Enforcement Police Center.

According to Dr. Phyllis McDonald, who will manage the project on a day-to-day basis, one of the center's primary objectives will be to identify and create 15 to 20 new model policies over the next year. The work would be done, she said, through an advisory board process.

Invitations to serve on the center's advisory board include prominent professionals as Police Chiefs Sam Baca of Albuquerque, Lee Brown of Houston, Daryl Gates of Los Angeles and Gary Leonard of Grand Junction, Colo.

"We really tried to get a cross section," said McDonald. "They will be coming in here every other month to meet. The staff will then develop the policies they deem most critical."

The center will also operate a referral service, she said, for those departments who need policies developed to their needs. "We get a variety of calls including everything from 'Does any department have a policy on how to turn in used police vehicles?' to 'What's a good arrest policy.' We are getting a lot of broad-ranging questions but they are very interesting and quite substantial," said McDonald.

The center will be supported during its first 18 months under a \$499,188 cooperative agreement

between the IACP and the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

The existence of the model policy center, contends BJA director George A. Luciano, is vital because of the "increasing numbers of liability suits that law enforcement agencies are encountering."

Said Luciano: "Police chiefs are desperately in need of a resource that can provide the kind of sound policy models that will give clear direction to the street behavior of our police officers." In this project, he added, "the IACP/BJA Center will be able to accomplish this goal and will take the lead in providing needed assistance to officials across the country."

One of the biggest issues the center will be working on, said McDonald, is Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and the workplace.

Although IACP has already developed a model policy on AIDS, it would be subject to change with each medical advance. "That's one of those you really have to stay on top of," McDonald told LEN.

The interdiction of street drugs is also a highly-charged topic and one that will probably yield great policy changes, she surmised.

"I think law enforcement generally believes that our job is to stop drug trafficking," said McDonald. "I'm not sure that is realistic over the long haul. Drugs may become assimilated into the culture. Maybe it will become our jobs to clean up the streets and see that the sale of drugs is not done on them."

Intelligence-sharing effort gets stiffed in 1989 budget

Supporters of an established intelligence-sharing network were confident that the program would be included in the Federal budget for fiscal year 1989, but it now appears that the Regional Information Sharing System program has had its funding pulled out from under it once again.

The RISS program, which consists of seven multistate projects that participate in a regional information exchange on drug trafficking and organized crime cases, has been operational since 1974. The project, however, has never been included in the Justice Department's regular budget, existing instead by way of Federal grants.

"Every year we have had to go back and ask Congress to put us back in," said Gerald Lynch, executive director of the Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network (MAGLOLEN), one of the RISS programs. "Several times during the early 1980's, the Justice Department has even gone so far as to take some of that money given to us."

Each year, said Lynch, the Justice Department has issued a rescission notice in an effort to seize all funding allotted to RISS. "Congress has not given in on any of those requests," he said.

According to a prepared statement by Joe D. Casey, Chief of Police of Nashville, Tenn., and president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d had personally communicated his support of RISS at a meeting in December and indicated that the department would fund the program at its full \$12-million level in 1989. It was to be the first year, said Lynch, that the Justice Department did not flat-out oppose RISS funding.

But when President Reagan released his 1989 budget, RISS had again been deleted. The Justice Department lays blame for the deletion on the Office of Management and Budget, but Casey maintains, "We are not persuaded by this argument."

Casey argues that Meese, as the nation's top law enforcement of-

Federal File

A roundup of criminal justice activities in the Federal Government.

★ Justice Department

Canadian and United States officials agreed in February to exchange narcotics investigators in an effort to stanch the flow of drug trafficking between the two countries. Under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding, Drug Enforcement Administration agents will be stationed full time in mutually acceptable locations. Canadian agents with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will be assigned to New York, Miami and Los Angeles. "Today's agreement," declared Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, "will enable these two investigative agencies to work more effectively together in the ongoing fight against drugs."

★ National Bureau of Standards

The National Bureau of Standards has established a "standard reference material" to insure that urinalysis tests to determine marijuana use are accurate. The urine-based reference samples will



measure the marijuana metabolites for abuse of the drug. Although such samples are currently commercially available, the development from NBS marks the first time lab can trace their accuracy directly to a national standard.

★ Justice Department

The Justice Department will soon begin a public relations campaign to persuade its 60,000 employees that random drug testing is actually a good policy. Employees will be shown videotapes which discuss the dangers of marijuana and cocaine. One of the tapes will feature former assistant U.S. Attorney Dan Perlmutter who was recently released from prison after having served 18 months for stealing cocaine from the evidence safe in his office. Telling viewers how drugs wrecked his life, Perlmutter explains how a drug-testing policy might have saved him. "If you're not using, then it should not be something that bothers you, and if you are, it certainly will bother you, but it will probably end up helping you," he says. "And if you are not using, but may end up using, it may save your life."

People and Places

Pregnant pause

Two Naperville, Ill., police women are sorry they chose to get pregnant when they did, after a change in department policy eliminated the light-duty jobs that previously enabled sick or injured employees to continue working.

Lisa Brogan, 25, nine months pregnant at press time, and Juliet Fabbri, 25, four months pregnant, were suspended in January because they were "physically disabled for service in the Police Department as a police officer," according to city records.

Brogan and Fabbri have filed a sex discrimination complaint with the Chicago office of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Federal agency responsible for investigating discrimination complaints.

Naperville officials said the department's action was justified pregnancy should be handled like any other illness. "We're handling their cases like any other," said City Attorney Eric Margolis.

Margolis stated that the policy denying the officers their jobs had been imposed by City Manager Ralph DeSantis several months before, but he conceded that DeSantis had erred and explained that the city had never had a policy concerning light-duty jobs.

"There may have been a time in the past when it was done," he said, "but it wasn't city policy."

Charles Hervas, an attorney representing the women, claims that the city is "posturing" itself for a court battle. If there is no official policy, then it would be difficult for Brogan and Fabbri to prove sexual discrimination.

The officers claim that their male counterparts were allowed to work on light-duty assignments when recovering from injuries.

Fabbri and Brogan are two of five female patrol officers in the 100-member department. Neither officer was informed of the department's policy until well into their pregnancies.

"If we had known this policy, we might not have chosen pregnancy at all," said Brogan.

As a result of the suspension, Fabbri will lose about five months' pay. Brogan will have to use accumulated sick leave and vacation time while out of work. The suspensions have been

criticized by several police and women's organizations, including the Fraternal Order of Police, the National Organization of Women and the Chicago FOP lodge.

"I think women have been accepted into the police field," said Chicago union president John Dineen. "I think the village is a little backwards in its thinking."

Laura Kaufman, Chicago program director for NOW, said it sounded as if the two were being "punished" for having children. "I think that's sex discrimination," she said.

Hello, goodbye

New York law enforcement officials are as sorry to see Lawrence T. Kurlander resign as the state's Director of Criminal Justice as they are delighted that his replacement will be John J. Poklemba, his counsel since the early 1980's.

Kurlander, who has served as chief criminal justice adviser to Gov. Mario M. Cuomo since 1983, will be joining the American Express Company as Vice President of Corporate Affairs.

The appointment of Poklemba as Director of Criminal Justice and the nomination by Cuomo to make him Commissioner of the Division of Criminal Justice Services has been greeted warmly by the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police and other agencies and organizations.

"Having worked closely with John Poklemba for several years," said Joseph S. Dominelli, executive director of the chiefs' association, "I couldn't be more pleased by the Governor's selection of him as the new Director of Criminal Justice. John is a proven professional and a person of enormous intelligence and the highest integrity."

Poklemba has been credited with spearheading Governor Cuomo's legislative programs in criminal justice. As Kurlander's successor, Poklemba will chair the Governor's Criminal Justice Sub-Cabinet along with several gubernatorial task forces. He will also coordinate the activities of such agencies as the State Police, Division of Criminal Justice Services, Division of Parole, Crime Victims Board, Department of Correctional Services, Division of Youth and the Division of Probation.

What They Are Saying

"The FBI must always seek the fugitive."

FBI director William S. Sessions, in a memo asserting that responsibility for fugitive hunting must revert from the U.S. Marshals Service to the FBI. (1:5)

Oil's well that ends well

Residents of Allegheny County, Pa., barely had time to recover from New Year's Eve festivities before an oil tanker burst on the evening of Jan. 2, fouling the area's water supply and leaving thousands of people severely inconvenienced.

The incident also brought out the crisis-management expertise in 65-year-old Robert Kroner, the county police superintendent and coordinator of the local emergency effort. His work schedule for days thereafter was devoted almost exclusively to helping the area recover after the freak rupture of a 40-year-old oil tank that had just recently been moved to another site and rebuilt. It burst soon after being filled with 3 million gallons of diesel fuel.

"It just collapsed and oil came out like a tidal wave," Kroner told LEN. "It bent some pipes on the gasoline storage tank that had about a million or so gallons. It gave us five different leaks in the pipe. Throughout the night we were successful at closing four of them. The fifth had to wait until daylight."

The oil and gas ran into the county's storm sewers, under a power plant and into the

Monongahela River. Kroner said police had to evacuate 1,200 people from the Borough of Jefferson because of the possibility of explosion due to the mixture of fluids. "We couldn't put them back till the next day until the leaks were plugged and the samples showed there were no explosives in the air or in the samples we took of the oil," the superintendent said.

Working around the clock with hardly enough time to eat or shower, Kroner coordinated a team that included Federal agents from the Environmental Protection Agency, local police, volunteer firefighters, local and neighboring fire departments, hazardous materials experts, the county Health Department and county Maintenance Department, the state Department of Environmental Resources and private contractors.

The oil spill was to defy the efforts of the multiagency team, however, and in the process it inundated the Monongahela River, which runs through Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. "The oil emulsified and it became extremely difficult for

them to do what they had to do," Kroner said.

The spillage in the river caused several water companies in the area to curtail their operations, including the Western Pennsylvania Water Co., which supplies water to about 85 communities in the county including Pittsburgh. "It gave us a problem of both getting potable water to our citizens who didn't have any and getting water for fire-fighting purposes for people who had a shortage," said Kroner.

The public response during the crisis was magnificent, he said, as residents reduced their consumption by more than 50 percent for several days. Even the breweries in the area pitched in to help. In addition to Pittsburgh's own Iron City brewery, Miller, Budweiser, Stroh's and Genesee all distributed water packaged in beer bottles and cans.

At present, all of the area's water companies are back to normal, but Kroner is playing his hand conservatively for the time being, continuing cleanup-management efforts periodically as the ice on the Monongahela thaws.

"John Poklemba is held in the highest regard by the prosecutors of this state and I'm glad ment," said Richard T. Arcana, president of the state and national district attorneys' associations.

Ticket to ride

Oakland, Calif., police officer John Dowd is an asset to his community in more ways than just one — singlehandedly, Officer Dowd brings in some \$15,000 a month from traffic scofflaws.

In 1986, Dowd was put permanently on the scofflaw assignment after police administrators realized what an enormous amount of money he was saving the city each month. He is the only one assigned full time to the vehicle impound unit, with authority to tow a vehicle with five or more unpaid tickets.

According to Dowd, about 11,000 cars in Oakland collect five or more traffic tickets a year.

"I caught one guy who had accumulated 200 tickets," he said. One of the city's most prominent attorneys, said Dowd, has his car towed fairly frequently. "He's paid sums of \$1,200, \$800 and \$3,500. He says he writes off his parking tickets and towing

charges as a business expense."

Since 1986, when the detail became Dowd's, he has enabled the city to collect \$377,328 out of the \$815,542 owed on citations. He gets printouts from Oakland's Parking Violation Bureau listing those who have been delinquent. Dowd works his own hours and sets up his own operation.

Violators, he said, have stiffed the city for over half a million dollars because of Oakland's policy of restraint when it comes to scofflaws. While some other cities issue arrest warrants for flagrant violators, Oakland puts a hold on the car's registration. "Heck," said Dowd, "we don't have enough jails to arrest all those refusing to pay their parking tickets."

Scofflaws come up with all sorts of reasons why they do not deserve the tickets. In one case, a 30-year-old woman who owed \$6,000 in tickets told Dowd that she has an arrangement with the city's fire department. They allow her to park in front of hydrants or red zones whenever she is pressed for time.

"I told her, 'Find me a fireman who said that and I'll let you have your car back,'" said Dowd. "Oh, was she mad."

The city, however, has been known to have a heart. A truck driver who owed \$1,000 to PVB pleaded with officials to let him keep his truck. "If we impounded his truck, he pleaded, he couldn't earn a living," said Dowd.

"Well, he made arrangements to make monthly payments. So he kept his truck and we made a few good will points," he said.

Does Dowd ever get ticketed? Sure, he said. He just pays them like everyone else should.

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Supreme Court looks at search & seizure

As we continue our look back at the Supreme Court's criminal justice decisions during 1987, we



Supreme Court Briefs

Jonah Triebwasser

find that the fine-tuning of Miranda, examined in our last column, was not the only issue on the agenda. The High Court's criminal law docket also had a full calendar of search and seizure cases last year, including the inventory case of *Colorado v. Bertine*.

In this case (analyzed in LEN, March 10, 1987), defendant Bertine was arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol. After police took Bertine into custody, a tow truck arrived to bring the defendant's vehicle to an impoundment lot.

At the lot, police officers did a routine inventory search in accordance with local police procedures. During the inventory search, the officers discovered co-

caine and other narcotics paraphernalia.

The defendant sought to suppress the drug evidence, contending that a search warrant should have been obtained before the vehicle was examined.

In upholding the legality of the inventory search, Chief Justice William Rehnquist noted that inventory searches are now a well-defined exception to the warrant requirement of the Fourth Amendment. The policies behind the warrant requirement are not involved in an inventory search, he ruled, nor is the related concept of probable cause:

"The standard of probable cause is peculiarly related to criminal investigations, not routine, non-criminal procedures. . . . The probable cause approach is unhelpful when analysis centers upon the reasonableness of routine administrative caretaking functions, particularly when no claim is made that the protective procedures are a subterfuge for criminal investigations."

Rehnquist noted that there is a strong governmental interest in taking an inventory of a vehicle so

that there can be no claims that the owner's property was lost, stolen or vandalized while in police custody. As long as the police follow standardized procedures, act in good faith and do not use the routine inventory as a substitute for investigation, no warrant is required and any evidence found will be admitted.

Right Warrant, Wrong Place

Search and seizure cases often turn on whether or not a warrant was required. But in *Maryland v. Garrison* (see LEN, May 12, 1987), the police already had a warrant — they merely served the warrant on the wrong apartment.

When six Baltimore police officers executed the warrant they entered the apartment building's third-floor vestibule, which opened into two apartments. However, to the police officers, it looked like one big apartment rather than two small ones. They entered the wrong apartment and found heroin, cash and drug paraphernalia. As soon as the police officers realized that they were in the wrong apartment, the search was discontinued. All of the officers reasonably believed

that they were in the correct apartment.

In upholding the search of the wrong apartment and the seizure of the contraband, Justice John Paul Stevens wrote that the officers proceeded in good faith, not knowing that there were actually two apartments on the third floor. The court has "recognized the need to allow some latitude for honest mistakes that are made by officers in the dangerous and difficult process of making arrests and executing search warrants."

Keeping Probationers Honest

In the year's final search and seizure case, the court ruled in *Griffin v. Wisconsin* (see LEN, Nov. 24, 1987) that no search warrant is needed when the Probation Department is checking up on a probationer.

In this case, a probationer was visited by probation officers at the defendant's apartment. The officers searched the apartment pursuant to Probation Department regulations permitting such a search where there are reasonable grounds to believe the presence of contraband. The probation officers had such reasonable grounds, and during the subsequent search, found a handgun. The defendant, charged with possession of a firearm by a convicted felon, sought to suppress the evidence seized during the search.

Writing for the Supreme Court, Justice Antonin Scalia held that the special needs of probation obviate the requirement for a warrant. "A warrant requirement would interfere to an appreciable degree with the probation system, setting up a magistrate rather than the probation officer as the judge of how close a supervision the probationer requires." Apparently, for the privilege of being on probation, the probationer must give up certain rights, including the right to a warrant where probation officers make a search authorized by

departmental regulations.

The Price of Free Speech

Most jurisdictions have ordinances that allow officers to arrest someone who is interfering with police functions. However, as the Court ruled in *Houston v. Hill* (see LEN, Oct. 27, 1987), such interference must be something more than mere backtalk.

As a Houston police officer attempted to effect an arrest, defendant Hill yelled to him, "Why don't you pick on somebody your own size?" In my own days on the job, I probably would have said to this guy, "Mind your own business, Mac, or I'll run you in too." But the Houston officer (an apparent devotee of the Jack Webb school of elocution) allegedly responded "Are you interrupting me in my official capacity as a Houston police officer?" The defendant shouted back, "Yes, why don't you pick on somebody my size?"

The defendant got his wish when he was arrested under the Houston Municipal Code for "willfully or intentionally interrupting a city policeman. . . by verbal challenges during an investigation."

In declaring the ordinance unconstitutional, Justice William J. Brennan Jr. wrote that an American's right to free speech is paramount in this instance. Although Brennan would not permit a defendant to incite a riot, merely mouthing off is not sufficient reason to lock someone up. Brennan held that the decision "reflects the constitutional requirement that, in the face of verbal challenges to police action, officers and municipalities must respond with restraint. We are mindful that the preservation of liberty depends in part upon the maintenance of social order. But the First Amendment recognizes, wisely we think, that a certain amount of expressive disorder not only is inevitable in a society

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Crime against the elderly: not as much as presumed, but definitely more violent

Although elderly Americans fear crime more than their juniors do, they are much less likely to be



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

victimimized. Furthermore, crimes against senior citizens declined by 50 percent between 1973 and 1985, according to the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

That's the good news. The bad news is that when elderly people are crime victims, the crime tends to be more serious. Guns are more likely to be used, and older crime victims are more apt to need medical treatment than younger victims are. The BJS report on crimes against the elderly was culled from findings of the National Crime Survey, a semiannual check of the members of about 60,000 households who are asked whether they have been crime victims in the preceding six months. (Incidentally, the survey regularly finds that about two-thirds of all crimes are not reported to the police.)

The study of elderly Americans found that when they are victims of crime, they are less likely to know their attacker than younger victims are. In 62 percent of violent crimes against those 65 and older, the victim did not know the offender, while in only 47 percent of violent crimes against those under 65 was the offender a complete stranger. The pattern was the same for robberies.

Eighty-two percent of elderly victims said they had never seen the robber before; among those under 65, only 68 percent said the robber was a complete stranger. In this corner, the guess is that the difference is accounted for by robberies of old people who are on their way home after cashing Social Security checks.

Several years ago there was a furor about "elder abuse" when the House of Representatives' Select Committee on Aging estimated that more than a million old people are "physically, financially and emotionally abused by their relatives and loved ones" every year. The report was lacking in scientific rigor, though, and was based on anecdotal evidence. The recent BJS study suggests that old people are not abused more than younger ones in the home.

The BJS study found that relatives committed 5 percent of

the crimes of violence against those 65 and older, but 7 percent of the violent crimes against younger people. Still, there is not much doubt that elder abuse is fairly common. Some authorities believe it may be more widespread in nursing homes than in the home.

The only scientific study of elder abuse was conducted by Dr. Karl Pillemer of the Family Violence Research Program and the University of New Hampshire. His report of elder abuse in metropolitan Boston found that 32 old people out of 1,000 were victims of physical violence, neglect or psychological abuse, usually by spouses or children. Only 1 in 14 of the victims reported the abuse to the police or other authorities.

One reason for such a dismal reporting rate is probably that most people — including the

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Editor's Note: Congratulations, Ordway Burden

The above article by Ordway P. Burden marks the 250th column in *Law Enforcement News* that has borne the Burden byline, and we would like to take this opportunity to salute our correspondent on this significant milestone. The relationship between Mr. Burden and *LEN* dates back to 1976, just one year after this newspaper was founded, and it would seem safe to say

that columnist and publication alike have grown considerably since that time. Mr. Burden's reportorial efforts have taken him all over the wide world of criminal justice, adding to this newspaper's coverage the perspectives of a veteran, insightful observer. We look forward to many, many more reports from "Burden's Beat," and are confident that our readers feel likewise.

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Language bank gives police a major edge

Continued from Page 1
countries. The United States is faced with an influx of immigrants who have no access to basic services because of the language barrier. It's a serious problem that 911 services are aware of."

Bob Nelson, director of communications for the Seattle Police Department, said his agency contracted with Communications and Language Line during the summer of 1985. "We see it as a tool to use for 911 to get an officer to the place, not as an investigative tool," he said.

The department has found it extremely useful, said Nelson. Monthly bills for the service range from \$50 to over \$200. In just one month, interpreters were needed for such languages as

Samoan, Hindu, Laotian, Spanish, Vietnamese, Chinese and Romanian.

One of the benefits of the language line, said Paul Linnee, director of communications for the city of Minneapolis, is that its translators are linguists. The interpreters are thus able to categorize what sort of language is being spoken, he said, even if they are not fluent in the tongue themselves.

"They may be a linguist in Italian, but when they hear it they could usually typecast it as a romance language, a Southeast Asian dialect, or Eastern European. It is kind of a filtering process," he said.

Linnee's department is the emergency dispatch center for police, fire and ambulance ser-

vices in Minneapolis. "We receive about 600,000 telephone calls a year. When we receive a call in a language we can't understand — which is most languages, most of the time — we create a conference call and Language Line acts as an interpreter," said Linnee.

The service comes in handy in several ways, he said. If it is determined through an interpreter that a fire truck, ambulance or police car is needed, the problem is taken care of. If it is something more, both the caller and translator are transferred to the party that can help them.

Unlike the Seattle police, the Minneapolis department uses the service in its investigative work. "We will come in contact with someone who doesn't speak English and they need to give a

description or give a statement. The person will be brought to our facility and the Language Line will be contacted," said Linnee.

Early last summer, said Linnee, a serial murderer killing Native Americans appeared to be on the loose in the city. Many of the calls police received about the case were from a part of town that supported a large Southeast Asian community. "Since everybody's awareness was heightened, we got a lot more calls that month that needed translation," he said.

The service was particularly appealing to Linnee because he went through the Defense Language Institute himself while in the armed forces. "It is a logical marriage between public and pri-

vate," he said. "I think it is a tremendous idea."

With a large Southeast Asian community in Boston, it was only natural for that city's Police Department to contract with Language Line. Deputy Supt. Ronald X. Conway told LEN that in his district alone, there are immigrants from Vietnam, Burma, Laos, Cambodia and other Asian countries right alongside traditional Italian and Irish neighborhoods.

"It's a good idea, it's innovative," he said. Although the department lists those officers who speak a second language, there are so many dialects, said Conway, that the Language Line is essential.

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Justices look at death penalty, victims' rights

Continued from Page 5

committed to individual freedom, but must itself be protected if that freedom would survive."

Knocking at Death's Door

Last year saw only one major death penalty case reach the Supreme Court. In *McCleskey v. Kemp* (see LEN, June 9, 1987), the defendant attempted to show through statistical analysis that the death penalty in the state of Georgia (where the crime was committed) is more likely to be imposed on a black defendant who kills a white victim than on other murder defendants. McCleskey was a black man convicted of killing a white police officer.

McCleskey attempted to show that this statistical study rendered the Georgia death penalty unconstitutional in violation of the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments.

In upholding the conviction, Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. ruled that the evidence did not show that McCleskey was individually being discriminated against, nor that the Georgia state's capital punishment statute singled out black defendants.

The Forgotten Victims

After upholding the death penalty conviction in *McCleskey*, it was the same Justice Powell who overturned a conviction in a particularly vicious and brutal

murder case. At 78 and 75 years of age, the victims were beloved grandparents and parents who were viciously butchered in the course of a robbery. Under Maryland law (where the murder took place) a presentencing report in all felony cases must include a victim impact statement that describes the effect of the crime on the victim and the victim's family.

The sentencing jury heard a particularly heart-rending victim impact statement that showed how the tragedy of the murders permeated throughout the family's three generations.

In overturning the conviction in *Booth v. Maryland* (see LEN, Sept. 29, 1987) Justice Powell found that the use of this victim impact statement created a constitutionally unacceptable risk that a jury might impose the death penalty in an arbitrary and capricious manner. Powell explained that some victims may not be particularly pleasant people and, therefore, juries would be less likely to impose a death penalty in those cases than in cases where victims were fine, upstanding members of the community. This possibility of uneven application of the death penalty rendered the Maryland statute unconstitutional under the Eighth Amendment, according to Powell.

Juiced Jurors

In the most unusual criminal case of 1987, the Supreme Court considered in *Tanner and Connor v. United States* (see LEN, Nov. 10, 1987) whether the inebriation of jurors is enough, in and of itself, to justify overturning a criminal conviction.

During the course of a Federal criminal trial, member of the jury were drinking during lunch breaks and some were reportedly using narcotics in the jury room. Apparently, neither the judge nor the attorneys trying the case were aware of this.

After returning a verdict of guilty, one of the jurors approached one of the defense attorneys to reveal what had happened. The defendant, based upon the jurors' use of alcohol and drugs during the trial, sought to have the conviction overturned.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor upheld the conviction, relying on the time-honored practice of leaving the jury room sacrosanct.

Justice O'Connor ruled that there is a distinction between internal influences within the jury room and external influences on the jury. If a juror reads a newspaper article about the trial, that is an external influence which could warrant a reversal of

any conviction. However, what goes on within the jury room (even if it is the self-induced use of alcohol and drugs) is an internal influence which cannot be the basis of a challenge to a conviction. As O'Connor wrote: "[R]ecognized and very substantial concerns support the protection of jury deliberation from intrusive inquiry." O'Connor noted that if some juror had made a complaint to the judge before the verdict, then the judge could have taken some proper action. But once the verdict is rendered what had gone on in the jury room, assuming it is not a result of external influences, is no one's business.

Looking Ahead

For Supreme Court watchers, 1987 will long be remembered less for its jurisprudence than for the confirmation battles to fill Lewis Powell's vacant seat. With the confirmation and seating of Justice Anthony Kennedy, 1988 should prove to be somewhat calmer in the Supreme Court press room.

Jonah Triebwasser is a former police officer and investigator who is now a trial attorney in government practice. He is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Crime against the elderly: sometimes it starts at home

Continued from Page 5

elderly — are slow to point the finger of blame at a relative. In addition, many of the elderly are dependent on their families and some are terrified of children and grandchildren who prey upon them.

A typical example of an aged person's reluctance to send a relative to jail was related by an officer in one of the New York City Police Department's seven Crimes Against Senior Citizens units. "We had this one case involving a woman who was repeatedly robbed by her grandson," he said. "He used to beat her up regularly and throw her into the hallway naked. But she wouldn't file a complaint. We finally arrested the guy after a neighbor agreed to be a witness. But the grandmother was concerned about his welfare. She kept calling Rikers Island, a city jail, to see how he was doing."

One result of this blood-thicker-than-water mentality by many elderly people is that there are no reliable figures on how widespread the problem is. Some researchers suspect that it is no worse today than it has ever been but that more cases are cropping

up simply because the elderly are the fastest growing segment of society.

The Congress and many states have enacted laws over the past several years to require that elder abuse cases must be reported, to establish investigative agencies to gather evidence, and to set up treatment and counseling services for abused old people. But, as Dr. Pillemer told *The New York Times*, the programs are not being evaluated. "We have no idea if those programs may even harm some people by intervening unnecessarily into situations which don't need it."

Perhaps, he added, the lack of reliable data reflects the fact that elder abuse has been recognized as a serious problem for only a few years. That picture is likely to change as our population continues to age.

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood, NJ 07675.

Dallas PD, backed by \$9.6 million, is due for a controversial new look

Continued from Page 1

in the department, according to some observers. Williams said that while police are not happy about the review board, they will carry out the program.

"They are not happy about it," he said. "They feel it means that someone is questioning the decisions that have already been made and investigated by Crime Against Persons and by Internal Affairs and then you get an outside opinion and it goes to a grand jury. Basically, they don't see why that needs to be questioned."

The affirmative action plan, said Williams, is one of the keys to satisfying the community's complaints. "What you are doing is

looking within the administration and the structure of the department and saying 'Yes, we need more minority officers in these positions.' When you talk about that to the minority citizen in this city, which is where most of the problems are, they are happy."

There are those, however, who feel that the department should be more than 30 percent minority since the city has a minority population of over 50 percent. They are also disgruntled, said Williams, with the amount of time it is taking the department to implement such a program.

"You are probably going to have some hard feelings when the program is implemented," he said.

Continued from Page 1

tionships with foreign countries.

The Drug Enforcement Administration, said Sessions, is in agreement with his assessment despite reports that officials of that agency have been pleased with the Marshals' success in hunting down key narcotics violators. The DEA reports to Meese through the FBI.

In a memo sent to Meese on Dec. 30, Marshals Service director Stanley E. Morris refuted Sessions' charges that marshals had interfered in FBI investigations of fugitives. Marshals Service personnel are frequently asked by Federal prosecutors to conduct fugitive searches, he said.

"If a legitimate threat existed to Federal prosecutions due to USMS fugitive activity, would not the appropriate critics be the Criminal Division and/or the involved prosecutors?" Morris asked.

Furthermore, he said, there has been no evidence to support Sessions' assertion that Marshals Service activity compromises the safety of FBI agents.

Under an agreement with the FBI in 1979, the Marshals Service was given responsibility for locating fugitives who had jumped bail or who had violated the conditions of their parole or probation.

Although the backlog of

fugitives had grown to enormous proportions, the FBI made finding them a low priority due to "scarce resources and the many demands being placed on the FBI," said Sessions.

The Marshals Service, deploying a series of operations known as the Fugitive Investigative Strike Teams (FIST), has apprehended some 15,000 fugitives with the help of state and local police and other Federal agencies.

Innovative schemes for capturing fugitives peacefully have included luring them out with football tickets they allegedly won and persuading them to leave their homes because of reports that their cars had been damaged or stolen.

In countering Sessions' argument that the Marshals Service disrupts the Bureau's UFAP program, Morris explained that the marshals "respect the FBI's jurisdiction whenever a UFAP warrant existed for any fugitive." Morris made a case for transfer-

ring the UFAP program to the Marshals Service, saying "such a realignment would receive enthusiastic state, local and Congressional support."

Jerald R. Vaughn, executive director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, told *Law Enforcement News* he favors the quickest and most efficient apprehension of fugitives. "To that end, we hope this dispute can be quickly resolved so that that objective is accomplished."

The IACP, Vaughn said, does not like to see turf battles between Federal agencies because they detract from the "time, energy and effort" that could be applied toward "legitimate law enforcement activities." Vaughn praised the Marshals Service for compiling an "outstanding track record" in the area of fugitive apprehensions, but he said the FBI, has raised legitimate concerns in this dispute which must be addressed.

Coming up in Law Enforcement News:

The latest social problem to spill over into the hands of law enforcement: the homeless

An in-depth look, as you can expect from LEN

Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

Police misconduct is public's business

"Do police internal investigations of officers have credibility if disclosure of misconduct can be withheld from the public? No. In a split decision, the State Supreme Court has ruled curiously that — even when complaints of misdeeds by police are upheld in the internal-investigations process — it is not the public's business. Although the decision may be narrower in its application than it appears on the surface, it is a bad ruling. It is bad for the public and for the credibility of police internal investigations. The case was filed by Cowles Publishing Co., publisher of the Spokane Chronicle and Spokesman Review, after the 1983 shooting of a man by two Spokane police officers. Police had refused to divulge internal-investigation findings after they were sought by the newspaper under the Public Disclosure Act. The high court contended non-disclosure of names of officers found guilty of misconduct in internal investigations is necessary for effective law enforcement. Basing its decision on its reading of the Public Disclosure Act, the Supreme Court fortunately *did* reject the trial-court finding that the information could be withheld because it would invade an officer's right of personal privacy. The majority termed the withholding of the internal-investigations findings as essential to effective law enforcement. The majority is wrong."

— *The Seattle Times*
Jan. 12, 1988

The porn posse saddles up

"There is good police work and there is bad police work. Too often the good police work gets little notice because it isn't flashy or doesn't result in high-profile arrests that elevate the year-end statistics. Some good police work was noticed in how Louisville officer David Johnson tracked down an illegal dumper. Officer Johnson, after spotting 30 refrigerators left in a lot, took the time to ask some basic questions and locate the apartment complex that had paid Cecil G. Clark to haul the appliances away. Mr. Clark pleaded guilty to criminal littering. Job well done. Contrast that with the continuing county police crusade against video-rental stores that carry sexually explicit movies. They husted seven clerks on charges of violating the county's new adult-entertainment law, even though clerks aren't responsible for getting the licenses that the stores allegedly lack. It's unfair to the taxpayers that so much county police time and energy are being used in a censor's role. They'd do better to run down litterers and speeders."

— *The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal*
Jan. 20, 1988

Fighting AIDS and addiction: a start

"After two years of foot-dragging, Governor Cuomo has taken a small step toward exploring whether sterile needles and syringes might slow the wildfire spread of AIDS among drug addicts. The action, little and late, is nevertheless welcome. Other countries are well ahead on this road; they wish to save addicts and the innocents whom they infect. In America, lamentably, politics has turned the issue into a choice between combating AIDS or addiction. Adamant opposition of law enforcement officers has frightened politicians from even testing a clean-for-used needle exchange, as public health officials urge. In August 1985, David Sencer, then New York City's health commissioner, proposed dispensing clean needles to contain the spread. The idea caused an outcry from prosecutors and drug fighters. Making needles unavailable except by prescription had long been a part of the state's unsuccessful anti-drug campaign. Drug abuse is an epidemic also, and the drug fighters' concerns about clean needles cannot lightly be dismissed. A pilot project would help assess them. The experiment may be too small-scale to show an immediate effect of clean needles in inhibiting infection. But it should quickly establish whether addicts will cooperate in protecting themselves. And law enforcement officials who help in the project will be able to determine if a needle exchange can be handled responsibly."

— *The New York Times*
Feb. 5, 1988

The FBI's dark files

"The latest disclosures from FBI files make for dispiriting reading. Surely someone in this corps of straight-arrow G-men should have sensed that brutal racial harassment is not funny. Or that a democratic government has to be very careful what kind of an investigative net is thrown over citizens who disagree with its policies. The case of black FBI agent Donald Rochon appears a lesson in mean-spirited callousness. An Equal Opportunity Commission report details an unrelieved ordeal of racially-motivated slurs. Once, for instance, Rochon found a family photograph had been defaced. An ape's picture was pasted over that of his son. There were threats, late-night phone calls at home — vicious stuff. It is also particularly depressing that the agent in charge of the FBI's Omaha office told the commission he considered such incidents to be 'healthy' and good for 'esprit de corps.' In the case of protesters against administration policy on Central America, the FBI seems to have showed little restraint in the way it blanketed hundreds of domestic groups. As Rep. Don Edwards noted: 'We want the FBI to catch spies, terrorists and crooks... not keep political groups under surveillance.' Both these matters are under investigation, as they should be. Officially-sanctioned racism and Big Brother eavesdropping have no place in our tolerant, democratic society."

— *The San Francisco Chronicle*
Jan. 29, 1988

Bequai:

Drug testing hits home in the corridors of high-tech industry

By August Bequai

Drug abuse is everywhere, even in computer rooms and in programmers' cubicles.

When Federal agents raided a motel room near Miami International Airport recently, they thought they had stumbled onto a Mafia drug-smuggling operation. Instead, they arrested two computer programmers who were part of a national "coke-for-chips" drug ring based in Silicon Valley. Many of the ring's customers were data processing professionals from Fortune 500 companies.

In New York, a police undercover operation eventually led to the arrest of a Boston computer consultant who allegedly was part of a multimillion-dollar cocaine ring. According to police

In an effort to squelch the problem, corporate America is turning to drug testing. In the high-tech sector, IBM, Xerox, Lockheed and Boeing are now among the companies that require some form of drug testing for their employees.

Drug testing will probably become the rule, at least for next several years — not just because of pressure from the Reagan Administration, but also because a growing number of courts now hold employers liable for the antisocial conduct of their workers, especially when it causes injury or loss to an innocent third party.

The courts don't really care what precipitated the harmful conduct. Their position is that public safety demands that employers screen their employees. If that means drug testing, so be it.

Employers now have carte blanche as

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officials, the ring catered to the "best and the brightest in the high-tech industry."

The New York Times recently published an article reporting that drug abuse costs the U.S. economy more than \$100 billion a year and is largely responsible for the rising cost of health care and the high employee absenteeism, high accident rates and low productivity that plague American business. The Department of Justice has stated that employees who use drugs are at least seven times as likely to be the targets of court proceedings as their drug-free counterparts.

High-tech America has reason to be concerned about drug abuse, particularly because many employees of high-tech firms are young, hard-driving professionals who often work under inordinate pressure. A former medical director for Rockwell International's Space Shuttle Division noted that between 20 and 25 percent of the employees at Rockwell's plant in Palmdale, Calif., used drugs on the job — and many had to be treated for cocaine and heroin overdoses. (This plant, by the way, was the final assembly point for four space shuttles.) An executive with a Fortune 100 high-tech firm recently confided that "Rockwell's problems are the norm in the [high-tech] industry."

Drug abuse in the high-tech environment can be costly, even catastrophic. For instance, the system manager of a bank related an incident to me in which a computer programmer, while high on drugs, inadvertently caused one of the bank's systems to crash. The losses due to this incident exceeded \$1 million.

to why and when they can test. The courts have upheld drug testing at the pre-employment stage, as a condition for being hired; at random, provided no one person or group is singled out; for cause, whenever an employee is involved in an accident or injury, and for safety, whenever the public good requires it.

And until the U.S. Supreme Court rules otherwise, most courts will continue to uphold the validity of drug-testing programs, as long as they:

- ¶ Adhere to high quality standards;
- ¶ Are not abusive or discriminatory;
- ¶ Do not violate any collective bargaining agreements;

And until the U.S. Supreme Court rules otherwise, most courts will continue to uphold the validity of drug-testing programs, as long as they:

- ¶ Keep results confidential;
- ¶ Comply with both Federal and state privacy laws;
- ¶ Are explained in advance;
- ¶ Give employees a chance to challenge the results.

Few will deny that the very idea of drug testing is distasteful. It offends basic — and treasured — notions of personal privacy. Moreover, drug tests aren't foolproof. A number of people have been hounded and have even lost their jobs because of faulty test results. There are many other questions about drug testing that the courts have yet to address. But faced with the threat of multimillion-dollar lawsuits, the high-tech industry has embraced drug testing, even with all its attendant problems. Whether it's intrinsically right or wrong, drug testing is here to stay.

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When one hears the expression "good ol' boy," the image that usually comes quickly to mind is that of a Southern sheriff who is more of a political wheeler-dealer and country bumpkin than a professional law enforcement executive. The expression lingers on, but the image is starting to change, no less so in Florida than anywhere else, as law enforcement accreditation comes into full flower. Among the agencies leading the charge toward professionalism is the Pinellas County Sheriff's Department, which may be unique in policing in its imminent receipt of a triple accreditation — from the Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies, the American Correctional Association and the American Medical Association.

The Pinellas County department is led by Sheriff Gerry Coleman, the son of a New York City "good ol' boy" — a veteran Irish Catholic cop — who moved to Clearwater in the early 1950's. It was a time when, according to Coleman, "There was only one thing worse than an Irish Catholic, and that was a black Republican." Now, after 28 years with the Sheriff's Department and two terms as

sheriff, he has seen Pinellas County grow from a rural, citrus-producing county to a metropolitan area of 910,000. Of course, with such growth comes an increase in problems, and Coleman finds the rise in violence in the school system to be most alarming. Some years back he suggested to the school board that it share the cost of putting a uniformed deputy in a high school — not as a police officer but as a "resource who would go in a classroom and get involved in all the activities." The school board rejected the plan, but Coleman charged ahead on his own. The School Resource Officer Program, as it's known, became so successful that the school board changed its tune and now, in an effort that involves a number of law enforcement agencies, every high school in Pinellas County is participating in the program.

Like all other public officials in the state of Florida, Coleman must run his agency in accordance with the state's Public Records Law, which requires that all records of official proceedings of government agencies be open to public inspection. In the case of police agen-

cies, this includes internal investigations of officers. As one might expect, many Florida law enforcement officials view such a law as a thorn in their sides, and Coleman would certainly be among them. Part of his response to the dictates of that law, however, is as distinctive as the law itself: He has involved an advisory board of civilians in the department's internal affairs process. Such an approach might normally draw fire from the rank and file, but not in the Pinellas County Sheriff's Department. Coleman says the members of his department understand that the civilian advisory board will give them a "fair shake" that they might not otherwise get from a "21-year-old reporter that just got a liberal arts degree... and is writing stories about a person's career."

Coleman is up for re-election this year and, like many an incumbent, is campaigning on his record. Some elected officials, particularly those who run law enforcement agencies, might feel that campaigning takes them away from their jobs. Not Coleman, who clearly loves the campaign trail. Why? His answer is simple: "I'm Irish."

"The sheriffs have always been categorized as good ol' boys, but I can't think of any of them who are not trying to get into the professional arena."

Gerry Coleman

Sheriff of Pinellas County, Fla.



Law Enforcement News interview
by Marie Simonetti Roan

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: I understand that your agency is in line for the rather unusual achievement of winning triple accreditation. . .

COLEMAN: From the best research that we can do, I understand that we are the first law enforcement agency, and specifically the first sheriff's office in the nation to receive the triple accreditation. We have been notified by the Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies that we will be accredited the week of March 17. Ironically, we are boating the CALEA meeting here in St. Petersburg in Pinellas County. We just finished or are about to finish the American Correctional Association's official audit. They did a walk-through of a preliminary audit and we did very well. That's for our jail operations. And we were accredited by the American Medical Association sometime last year for our prison health services.

LEN: What kinds of changes did you have to implement to win this "triple crown"?

COLEMAN: We met most of the standards, and it took us 14 to 16 months to walk through the process and put everything in place. As far as changes go, we changed the personnel and recruitment process considerably. We changed our testing process, for example.

LEN: Your section of Florida is home to a number of

accredited law enforcement agencies. What might account for this active interest in certified professionalism?

COLEMAN: We're very progressive. The Tampa Police Department and the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Department were among the first to be accredited. I think it reflects in part on Gov. Bob Martinez, who, if you recall, was one of the first commissioners on the accreditation commission. When he was Mayor of Tampa, he had hosted a number of conferences here for the commission, and I think we in the law enforcement community became aware of it through him, and as a result of being exposed to it we started working toward it.

LEN: There was a point in time, not too long ago, where Southern sheriffs were stereotyped along the lines of the "good ol' boy" image. . .

COLEMAN: What do you mean "was"? It still is.

LEN: How does that image mesh with the new professionalism that comes with accreditation?

COLEMAN: Well, the state of Florida is very unique. There are 67 counties and 66 elected sheriffs. We range from my office, where we have an authorized strength of 1,800 members, to perhaps Dixie County on the west coast, that may have 6 or 8 deputies. The sheriffs, over the years, have always been categorized as good ol' boys, however I can't think of any of them who are not

trying to get into the professional arena. I was chairman of the board of directors of the Florida Sheriffs' Association last year, and I had the opportunity to talk with most of the sheriffs about their problems and their needs and wants. I cannot think of one who is not trying to achieve professionalism. Some are restricted because of their budgets and other financial reasons, but they're trying.

Personal involvement

LEN: You're apparently big on the idea of your deputies being considered "members" of the department, rather than simply "employees." What is intended by this concept of "membership"?

COLEMAN: It's really unique. In Florida, the sheriff is personally responsible for the deeds and misdeeds of his deputies, and consequently they are members, not employees. They all work at the pleasure of the sheriff, even though three years ago I did ask our legislative delegation to pass a state statute that would give our members some type of protection similar to a Civil Service system. In fact, they did pass it and we now have a limited protective bill for the members. But I've been with the sheriff's office 28 years, and I've always felt I was a member of it, not an employee. I just think addressing and considering and thinking of the members as members is just a step forward in getting the job done and another step forward in trying to professionalize our profession.

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"When you look at the profile of the residents of Pinellas, only in the last couple years are we having a younger person move in. The profile really is a white female over the age of 55 who wears sneakers."

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LEN: The brass may view things this way, but that doesn't necessarily mean the officers see things the same way. Do your members think of themselves as members?

COLEMAN: I think they do. We have been through this, particularly with the accreditation. The accreditation guys came and they spent three or four days walking around, driving around, riding the midnight shift, and our members were really hyped up because of the accreditation, and they identified the membership concept before I ever thought of going public with the idea. The members just feel that we're a top notch organization, and we're trying to keep it that way.

LEN: Has this concept of membership led to any particular practices that one might not find in an organization where the people think of themselves as employees?

COLEMAN: Well, I think they take, and I have always taken a personal interest in doing a better job. I think they do an excellent job, whether it be a correctional officer or a bailiff or a clerical person or a sworn deputy. It's very difficult to put into words, but they have all taken pride in doing the right thing right. And we stress that.

LEN: If, as you noted, deputies in the past served at the pleasure of the sheriff, how did your appointments work? Was there any sort of a standardized, Civil Service-type list for applicants?

COLEMAN: We have now developed a standardized examination, which was part of the accreditation process. It's a typical police entry exam that all law enforcement agencies give. We also have a physical and medical examination, a physical agility type examination, a psychological examination, and some polygraph testing. That's all part of the selection process, each one of those steps.

LEN: You're apparently given to reporting periodically to the members of your department on issues of current interest. What do you hope to accomplish through this informal reporting system?

COLEMAN: The biggest problem I have with an authorized strength of 1,700 members is getting the word down to the bottom. It's very difficult. I have found that the notices or the reports that I produce, and I include them with the members' paychecks, everybody reads them. If there's a note from the boss with your paycheck, everybody'll read it. But trying to get the word down any other way, there is always a breakdown in communications. I have found on those very important issues that that is the most effective way to get the word out to the troops, however you want to describe it. We have the unique situation where our central office is located in mid-county, for the law enforcement and the service part of the organization, the jail is five miles away with almost 400 employees, and then I have a North District station with probably 250 employees and five individual court complexes which probably have 70 or 80 bailiffs and civil process servers. We have a small county but we're spread out, and it's almost physically impossible to get around to all of

them when an issue is beginning to surface. So like I say, I've just found over the years that a note in the paycheck, regardless of what you call it, always is effective.

Holocaust catharsis

LEN: In our last issue, we reported on the creation of your department's new Bias Crime Unit. We noted that violence against gays, although apparently investigated, was not part of the written policy statement. Was there any reason for this omission?

COLEMAN: Partly because I didn't think about it. I don't know of any gay activism down here. When you look at the profile of the residents of Pinellas County, only within the last couple years are we having a younger type person move in. The profile really is a white female over the age of 55, and, I might add, one who wears sneakers. That's the type of person we're dealing with. But getting back to the bias crime unit, what really sparked my attention on this was I got invited to go to Israel with the ADL [Anti-Defamation League]. Last June I was one of six police administrators, including the police chief of San Francisco, who is of Irish heritage, the police chief of San Diego, who is of Jewish heritage, Lee Brown of Houston, who is black, a guy from St. Louis County, Missouri, who is of German heritage, Nick Navarro, the sheriff of Broward County, Florida, who is Cuban born, and the parkway police chief from Boston who may be third generation Irish. Both my parents come from Ireland. We were all invited by the ADL to go on the police chiefs' mission to Israel, and we

"The biggest problem I have is getting the word down to bottom. I've found over the years that a note in the paycheck always is effective."

spent 10 days as guests of the military and the police department. They took us around and showed us the military installations and their police activity and the problems they have. We really had quite an exchange of information, in addition to seeing the countryside and going through the Holocaust Museum, which is mandatory for all military personnel. Talking to the young people in the military, talking to the commanders, I really got a feel for the issues of the Holocaust, which when you stop and think about it, you ask how in God's name could that have happened only 30 or 40 years ago. As a result of all that, when I came back I got to thinking about it and about the bias crimes that my parents were subject to and even I was subject to. I moved to Clearwater in the 50's, and at that time there was only one thing worse than an Irish Catholic, and that was a black Republican. So I just thought the time was right, and certainly if I had anything to do with it we were not going to have any bias crime here in Pinellas County.

LEN: Have you spotted any particular trends in offenses of late?

COLEMAN: Well, I don't know if it's because I'm more tuned into the bias crime issue, or whether it's just surfacing, but it seems like there is a lot of activity in that vein. We've had some synagogues that were defaced, one of my black deputies who was living in a white neighborhood had his home vandalized, there's been some Klan activity here in the county.

LEN: It seems that not too many departments keep statistics on this type of offense, but those that do seem to feel that bias crimes are going up. . .

COLEMAN: Well, we have that anti-Jewish and anti-black activities. I can't recall any anti-gay activity. This past Sunday I went to the Vietnamese New Year celebration. We have a large Vietnamese community here who are low-key people and very hard-working people, and they are having some problems. They don't believe in banks, number one, and number two they tend to victimize one another and because of their experiences with the law enforcement community in their homeland they don't trust police too much, so very little gets reported. We do have a very good rapport with some of the members of that community, so we have gathered a lot of information and intelligence, for lack of a better word, as far as the activity there, but they are being discriminated against, if you want to call it that,

in one shape, form or another, either through the housing, through employment, whatever.

LEN: Crimes in general, and hate crimes in particular, are to a significant extent the work of teenagers. Do you find that to be the case?

COLEMAN: We had a tragedy here last Friday where two teenage school kids entered a law enforcement officer's residence, stole two of his weapons, went to school, and as a result of the deans attempting to remove them from the school property, one boy shot a male in his late 50's, who had been 30 years in the school system. He shot him in the head twice and the man is not expected to live. Another dean, a lady in her mid-30's, was shot and is in critical condition, and a young intern was shot and slightly wounded. I guess that's perhaps the most violent of the violent-type crimes you can think of on school property. We're going through a terrible time here in the county just this week because of that. Parents are concerned about sending their children to Pinellas Park High School, they had a meeting with the school principal and the police authorities last night and it really didn't go too well. And of course the media have hyped it up too.

An ounce of prevention

LEN: Why do you think the media played up the incident?

COLEMAN: I don't know. I wasn't there, and I'm sorry I didn't go to it, but from the reports I got from the teachers who were there, the administration really didn't satisfactorily answer the questions of the parents

who were concerned about weapons on school property. The people are angry, and I guess they're taking it out on the school system.

LEN: School districts in some areas have begun to turn to the use of undercover police officers and weapons checks or metal detectors in the schools. . .

COLEMAN: We have a school resource officer program, and it began a number of years back when I suggested to the school board that they pay half and I pay half of the salary of a uniformed deputy to be involved in the school system — not as a police officer but as a resource. They would go in a classroom, get involved in all the activities and social functions and so forth. The school board rejected it, but I felt so strong about it that I went ahead and paid for the project myself out of my budget. We had a new high school open up, and we assigned the school resource officer there. It was so successful that the school board came back and asked for the resource officers in all of the high schools the following year. With the 24 police departments in the county, we've pretty much worked it out where each high school does have a uniformed officer from the particular municipality that the high school is located in. We have been very successful with that, and as a result of that I've had the opportunity to start the SADD program — Students Against Drunk Driving. I copied it from the program in a New Jersey high school, a Catholic school in Toms River. I started it here at the Largo High School, and now it's in every high school in the county.

School crime has increased — I don't know why, and I suppose we could guess like everybody else. They tell me that over half of the kids in our school system here come from single-parent homes, broken homes through divorce or whatever the case may be. Of course, I certainly realize that a parent can be out there trying to make a living and just can't devote the time to parenting. My wife and I have three boys, and I certainly understand how much time it takes to keep everybody on the straight and narrow. I guess because of the economic state that we're in, and because of everybody working and so forth, I'm sure that it has an effect on the violence in schools.

LEN: As you mentioned earlier, you're situated right next door to the city of Tampa, which has had its share recently of major spasms of civil unrest due to the reported use of excessive force by police. Did your agen-

LEN interview: Sheriff Gerry Coleman

cy feel any apillover problems stemming from this?

COLEMAN: We did not have a spillover here in Pinellas County, and not necessarily in defense of the Tampa Police Department, but in defense of the law enforcement community, it wasn't as bad as the media reported it to be. As an example, there was one burning car that the Tampa police chief told me was shown 67 different times from 67 different angles on TV. Yes, it was a problem, but again it wasn't as bad, at least in my opinion as the media hype made it seem. The Tampa Police Department did have some problems. They did have a stroke of bad luck with four or five or six different issues. Ironically it all happened at the same time.

LEN: Looking at your own agency, it was reported that there were less than 50 formal complaints last year out of almost a million citizen contacts. What might have accounted for such a laudable track record?

COLEMAN: We have always emphasized doing the right things right. I'm constantly involved in community relations, not only with the black community but from pre-kindergarten up through medical school. Twenty-five years ago, one of the former sheriffs started the Junior Deputy program, and he formed a nonprofit corporation called the Pinellas County Junior Deputy League Inc. It's governed by a board of directors and has one fund-raiser a year. He involved the Pinellas County Restaurant Association, where on the slowest day of the year most of the restaurants are involved in what they call a Junior Deputy Dine-Out Day. I will sell you a book of 30 tickets for \$30. You take those tickets to the restaurant, and if your meal is \$30, you pay for your meal with the tickets. So in fact it doesn't cost you anything. Then I'll go back the next morning and I will give them 50 cents on a dollar, so they're making 50 cents on a dollar to cover the cost of their services, and we're making the other 50 cents. Last year we generated close to \$65,000 as a result of that program. We go into all the grade schools in Pinellas County from kindergarten through sixth grade, and in each grade we have a different level of instruction that we teach in. Through the school resource officer and the SADD program we go into the high schools, and we have instructed the medical college over at the University of South Florida on drug abuse and so forth, and this is all funded through the Junior Deputy League. There's no cost to the taxpayers. We've been very successful in it, and to get back to the original question, we are touching the various communities, so we're not really the bad guys that some people might think we are.

LEN: It seems like a long-term investment in community relations. . .

COLEMAN: Of course, we've had our share of problems like everybody else, but we have a very open organization, we're receptive to complaints from anybody about anything. In the Ridgecrest community, which is a black community in Largo, last summer the school resource officers were assigned to work in the black community when school was closed. They kept a day program going over there for the whole summer. We didn't reach the young boys and girls we had targeted, the 15, 16 and 17 year olds, but instead we hit the 7, 8 and 9 year olds, which is just fine. It was a very good program, and we just work real hard on community relations.

LEN: It would seem so, considering the problems that apparently went on just across the bay in Tampa.

COLEMAN: Well, you've got to remember too that Tampa has a larger minority community than Pinellas County. Tampa is an industrial city while Pinellas County is a bedroom community or a tourist area. We've got 3.7 million tourists coming through here, so it's two different types of areas that are 10 minutes away from each other. That may be one logical reason for the difference.

A bolt out of the blue

LEN: Your office is part of a Blue Lightning Strike Force that was formed some seven months ago to attack the drug problem. Could you describe some of the workings of this group?

COLEMAN: The Blue Lightning project is very unique. It was originally formed over in Dade and Broward



Sheriff Coleman and one his younger constituents enjoy a laugh with the department's resident ventriloquist dummy — the only "deputy" who speaks only when spoken to.

Counties, and was designed to intercept the drugs coming in by vessels and aircraft from the Bahamas. They put so much heat on that particular area that they chased the druggies away, and we feel they chased 'em over here, to the west coast. Consequently, we have a network from Fort Myers to Pensacola, and each one of the sheriffs and major police chiefs are involved in Blue Lightning. We have radar spaced from Fort Myers to Pensacola, and we do monitor the activity coming into the west coast. We have been involved with

COLEMAN: As I said, we all cooperated. There were 17 sheriffs' departments and I don't know how many police departments, and we all work under the color of a U.S. Customs officer, where we do in fact have national jurisdiction and jurisdiction to deep water. Between the sharing of training and the sharing of intelligence and equipment, some of which Customs has confiscated through one form or another, it's been very successful.

LEN: The internal affairs process in your department

"The South Florida Task Force [was] so effective that they chased the drug smuggler from South Florida to the west coast of Florida. What we're trying to do is head it off before it gets going too heavy."

Customs and they have deputized many of the members of my department and employees of the various police departments. We're available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. If you read about the Coast Guard operations, they've had to cut their fuel budget to the point where I don't know if they're even in a position to sail at all now. They've had a drastic reduction in their budget. So we are operating under the color of Customs. We haven't been successful with interdiction yet, since we just got this thing up and running in the last couple weeks. But there is narcotics here; we're the bedroom community of a major city, and there is a lot of importation going on. As a matter of fact, we got involved in attempting to target a number of individuals who we felt were in the narcotics importation business. We identified a number of individuals in Pinellas County who were under the age of 25 who had achieved millionaire status but were not employed. I think that statement speaks for itself as far as the drug issue is concerned.

LEN: Are you generally satisfied with the impact of the South Florida Task Force in stopping drug importation?

COLEMAN: We're a spinoff of the South Florida Task Force. The Attorney General had come here himself, and we consulted with him, and he was very supportive of the task force. But as I said, they were so effective that they have chased the drug smuggler from South Florida to the west coast, the Sun Coast of Florida. What we're trying to do is head it off before it gets going too heavy.

LEN: Are there any jurisdictional problems when you work with other agencies like this?

is distinctive in that it has citizens involved in it. How does such a system work?

COLEMAN: We in the state of Florida are unique because we have what they call the Public Records Law. Everything is subject to public scrutiny, open to the public, with the exception of the home addresses, the names, and the children of our members. Internal investigations are made subject to public record within a certain period of time — I think it's 45 days or so. So what I did is I appointed a number of people to what we call a citizens' advisory board. I have a member from the American Association of Retired People, a member from the NAACP, a member from the Hispanic association, the labor union, the business community and the Chamber of Commerce. When the internal investigation is completed and before it comes to me for review, the internal investigators present their case to this advisory council and they either concur with the investigation or sometimes they ask the investigators to go back and find out something else. It's then sent to me for a decision as to disciplinary action.

LEN: How is that approach different from a traditional civilian review board?

COLEMAN: The way it's different is, number one, you've got to understand that everybody in the county sheriff's office works at the pleasure of the sheriff, and number two, it's my decision as to what action to take or not to take. Number three, they are advisory in nature. It's a review, but it's an advisory process. I think in other police departments the civilian review board has the final say.

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Coleman: "I love campaigning. I'm Irish"

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LEN: What led to the inclusion of civilians in the internal affairs process?

COLEMAN: Over the years, there has always been an air of distrust, particularly by the media and defense attorneys, as far as the internal affairs investigation of a department member is concerned. So just to clear the air and to be up and above board, I just felt that that's where civilians could be employed in our investigative process.

LEN: Did you incur any flak from your members in making this change?

COLEMAN: No. None whatsoever. What happens here is they know they're going to get a fair shake from the civilians, because they're disinterested third parties — whereas when the press gets into it, you could have a very liberal press that rarely gets the facts straight. You get a 21-year-old reporter that just got a liberal arts degree from a small college and really can't put a sentence together, and they're making decisions and writing stories about a person's career. Well, with the civilian advisory board, they're seasoned, experienced people with world experiences who understand why things happen and do not happen. So we've got very good support from the members on that issue.

Out of many, one?

LEN: The Board of County Commissioners in Pinellas County has requested a study that will look at the integration and consolidation of law enforcement agencies in the area, and it's been said that your leadership instigated this move. What's going on with this?

COLEMAN: Pinellas County, as I said before, is made up of 24 different police agencies. I realize that, particularly in the area of narcotics investigations, that a narcotics deal does not stop at the city limits. In Pinellas County, with the 23 cities that we do have, it's not unusual for a narcotics transaction to start in one place, cross two or three city limits and wind up in the jurisdiction of a fourth police department. Because the police officer who started the investigation in one municipality crosses through two or three municipalities and ends up in the fourth one, he doesn't have the jurisdiction. What I have done is to deputize about 200 police officers in the county for that particular reason, knowing that jurisdictional bounds are not respected by the bad guys. As a result of that, we have had occasions where undercover officers would be buying drugs from undercover officers, and you could see the potential there for tragedy. So for the past many years we have tried an operation known as CLEAN, for Consolidated Law Enforcement Against Narcotics, where we thought one group could work all the major narcotics investigations. It worked very successfully, however we still had the same problems because the street-level deals were still going on and there were still jurisdictional problems and safety problems. So because of the reasons of officer safety and economy, the police chiefs of St. Petersburg, Clearwater and Largo and I have been discussing this at length and we asked the Board of County Commissioners if they in fact would hire a consultant to come in and look at the problem and make specific recommendations. It's not necessarily a political decision on my part, but I need the guidance and the expertise from other people, because this is a major, major problem. It's a safety problem and of course it's a big-ticket item.

LEN: Could this study put you out of a job?

COLEMAN: No. I think in all reality there's no way that they could form another police department. I think this study is going to consolidate or unify some efforts and services. If you stop and think about it, with 24 police departments in the county there is a lot of duplication and there are a lot of services that some of the smaller agencies do not have that I'm providing anyhow. For example, I provide to some of the police departments the ID and technical services, the victim assistance programs, the neighborhood watch programs, bad check investigators, records and communications. We're pretty much providing some type of service to every police agency in the county now.

LEN: Could any of the local police chiefs feel that this

study represents a potential threat to their autonomy?

COLEMAN: It's possible, however you've got to realize that this committee, so to speak, represents all police chiefs in Pinellas County, and I can almost assure you at this point that the police chiefs are professional and they certainly realize that because of budgetary and other restraints there's no way they can provide these services. As I said, officer safety is really the key issue, and you can't put a value on that, I guess is what I'm saying. We're not really trying to dissolve police departments. What we're trying to do is unify their services. I know it's not an issue of taking over the uniformed police function or the street officer's job. We're just supporting them with our narcotics identification, the records and identification and the evidence storage. As a matter of fact, just today the four police chiefs made a recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners, and one of the chiefs wanted to include another issue on the agenda, which we couldn't do. It's economic necessity, and it makes good sense. It sure does.

LEN: You're going to be running for re-election this year. What issues will you be emphasizing on the campaign trail?

COLEMAN: My record. Pure and simple.

LEN: Are there any restrictions on your campaigning while still holding office?

COLEMAN: No. Only the ethical and moral restrictions that everybody else would have. There are no special restrictions upon the incumbent as far as campaigning is concerned. I don't put my bumper stickers on our marked cruisers or that type of stuff, if that's what you mean.

LEN: Who are you running against — someone from your department?

COLEMAN: I have learned from previous sheriffs that I worked for that you never mention your opponents' names. There are a number of individuals who, for one reason or another, had left the department and I think I have three, four, maybe five opponents.

LEN: Do you like campaigning?

COLEMAN: I love it. I'm Irish [laughs].

LEN: Do you feel that as an elected criminal justice of-

A slap on the RISS:

DoJ yanks funds for intelligence

Continued from Page 3

ficial and the President's "right-hand man," should have been able to make RISS a Federal budget priority. "OMB should not dictate law enforcement priorities to the Attorney General," he said. "Surely it should be the other way around."

The Justice Department, explained Lynch, has long considered RISS a state and local program although the intelligence project has always worked in conjunction with Federal agencies. RISS projects, he explained, do not really come under the jurisdiction of one state. There is a total membership of 2,102 agencies which make up the seven projects. One-hundred and fourteen of those agencies are Federal offices.

In most cases, said Lynch, grant money is given to the state and then it is up to the state to contribute funding and decide whether to continue the program. "The RISS program is not really a state" project, he said.

"You're talking about anywhere from six to fourteen states that have to be part of each one of these grant programs. No one state can say whether they can or cannot continue. No state is going to give money out of their treasury to another state because all the money goes to one state for operations," said Lynch. "It's a difficult program."

RISS and its supporters — which

include the Police Executive Research Forum, the IACP, the Fraternal Order of Police and the National Sheriffs' Association — will have to ask Congress to allocate funding for yet another year for the program.

"It becomes more and more difficult when you know you have to battle," said Lynch. At this point, he said, he cannot foresee a time when such action will not be necessary.

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Criminal Justice Library

We read and review:

A solid "what's what" in state policing

**Handbook of State Police,
Highway Patrols and
Investigative Agencies.**
By Donald A. Torres.
New York: Greenwood Press,
1987.
375 pp. \$49.95.

By Donal E. J. Mac Namara
Visiting Distinguished Professor
California State University
San Jose

Donald Torres, who in 1984 produced the "Handbook of Federal Police and Investigative Agencies," a resource of inestimable value, has now published a companion volume, full of good, practical information about state law enforcement agencies. The set, both volumes of which are published by Greenwood Press, should be readily available in every law enforcement agency, every prosecutor's office and in every reference library.

Local autonomy in law enforce-

ment has been an American shibboleth these past 200 years — with only the Federal Bureau of Investigation achieving under J. Edgar Hoover a major consensus of public recognition and support. The two dozen or so "histories" of state police on my shelves are of individual forces (Pennsylvania leads all the rest) — some adulatory, several highly critical. Only Bruce Smith (1925, 1933), August Vollmer (1935), Monroe (1941) and Crump (1955) have addressed the overall state law enforcement picture, and their books are fragmented, out of date and/or superficial. None provided the useful hard data supplied by Torres.

With few early and debatable exceptions, state policing in the United States is a 20th century phenomenon with the establishment of forces occurring in response to the growth in numbers and militancy of organized labor, the increasing

numbers of automobiles and trucks, and the passage of the 18th Amendment and the Volstead (and "little Volstead") Acts. By the 1930's, political scientists and the few police specialists were predicting that these quasi-military, highly mobile, well-disciplined forces would soon replace political sheriffs' departments and small-town rural police — and might, in such geographically compact states as Delaware and Rhode Island (and in the lightly populated states of the West and Southwest), become the sole law enforcement unit. But this was not to be. The aggressive hostility of organized labor, the politically entrenched sheriffs and the thousands of police chiefs in cities large and small insured that the state legislators responded negatively to proposals for increased state police manpower, larger budgets and wider jurisdictions. For a while, consolidation

at the county level seemed to be the wave of the future (Mac Namara, 1967), but that dream too has faded as each year scores of newly incorporated municipalities opt for locally autonomous police forces, some of minuscule strength.

Torres does give us some historical data: dates of legislative approval for the founding of the forces and occasionally some background (as in the case of the Texas Rangers) — but he steers clear of political and philosophical questions. There are, too, significant omissions: no mention of the large state police of Puerto Rico; the California State Police, a quite separate force from the Highway Patrol, is ignored; interstate forces (for example the large and highly professional Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Police, and the Palisades Interstate Park Police) are perhaps excluded by his definitions; and literally scores of ad hoc state criminal investigation units (enforcers of state liquor, gambling and public corruption statutes) do not seem to merit listing. However, these

are lacunae which can be corrected in future editions, and detract only minimally from the usefulness of this work. I would also have included the provincial police forces of the Canadian provinces bordering the northern United States, and the state police of the Mexican states along our southern flank.

Mention should be made of the appended material: the training curriculums of the New Jersey State Police and of the Texas and Wisconsin forces, and the very interesting application forms of Iowa (which requires exhaustive information about all relatives), Kansas and West Virginia. The excellent bibliography will prove itself useful to professors, police training academy librarians, and graduate students interested in more intensive study of America's state police.

Much work has obviously been done in compiling this compendium of interesting and useful information. Professor Torres deserves the commendation and gratitude of all students and practitioners of criminal justice for a difficult job well done.

Good things come in small packages, as pocket guide to civil liability shows

**Civil Liability in Criminal
Justice.**

By H. E. Barrineau 3d.
Cincinnati: Pilgrimage Press,
Anderson Publishing Co., 1987.
105 pp. \$12.95.

By George T. Felkenes
Professor
Center for Politics and Policy
Claremont Graduate School
Claremont, Calif.

Liability for the actions of functionaries in the various components of the criminal justice system has become a major (and costly) issue. Criminal justice practitioners and the governmental agencies that employ them are today at greater risk than ever before for large monetary awards that may fall upon them for negligent and improper performance of their duties. From the monetary loss perspective, the liability picture is bad enough, but the loss of public confidence when the acts resulting in liability stem from inadequate training, poor supervision, excessive force, or misfeasance or malfeasance is often more damaging and stigmatizing. In short, the confidence of society is indispensable if criminal justice agencies are to effectively and efficiently perform the tasks entrusted to them.

The subject of liability is one of the primary concerns of criminal justice managers. Hardly a month goes by without a training program or new publication dealing with civil liability litigation is not offered to criminal justice practitioners. More and more in-

service management-level training courses are including civil liability within the curriculums. In addition, many college-level criminal justice academic programs are incorporating the subject matter into courses.

To answer the practitioner's need for an understanding of their civil liability, Professor H. E. Barrineau 3d has written a short, bare-bones handbook on the subject of civil liability in criminal justice. The author himself is careful to describe his work as being a "handbook," stating that the "material presented is for training and education purposes only and is not meant to be legal advice of any kind," his purpose being to assist criminal justice practitioners and agencies in developing "proactive steps which can be taken to minimize the risks to practitioners and the employing agencies." This reviewer believes Professor Barrineau has filled his purpose.

Barrineau notes that there has been a dramatic increase in the number of civil actions while at the same time those who are most affected (largely the law enforcement community) have only the vague notion that they can be sued and fewer still have any real understanding of their own civil liability. Only a relative handful of criminal justice practitioners are aware of the recent developments in Federal law that have greatly expanded the scope of liability, and that local governments can, and are, being made liable for the conduct of criminal justice practitioners. Mid-level supervisors, as well as sheriffs,

police chiefs and prison wardens, can be personally liable for the conduct of their subordinates. This handbook carefully exposes the reader to civil liability in general and the Federal law specifically, while at the same time making him more acutely aware of the liability risks of the criminal justice functionary.

Barrineau's book contains 12 chapters of solid information. Chapter One looks at tort liability generally and Title 42 of the United States Code, Section 1983 — the single provision of Federal law that has been the basis of literally tens of thousands of lawsuits against criminal justice practitioners. Chapter Two contains a discussion of a number of cases interpreting Section 1983. Next the author presents discussions of attorney's fees in civil rights cases and the requirements for a person to sue under Section 1983. Of more interest to the general reader of LEN may be Section 1983 actions involving law enforcement (Chapter Five) and corrections (Chapter Six). These two chapters discuss such topics as illegal search and seizure, false arrest, false testimony, police brutality, wrongful death, off-duty activities, physical abuse, unsanitary prison conditions, visitations, use of the mail when incarcerated, medical care, cruel and unusual punishment, and management issues.

Chapter Seven reviews the civil liability of criminal justice supervisors, while Chapter Eight looks at the emergence of negligence as

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Available from The John Jay Press, 444 West 56th Street, New York, New York 10019. (212) 489-3592.

Jobs

Assistant Professor. The School of Justice Administration at the University of Louisville is seeking to fill a nine-month, tenure-track faculty position.

Teaching responsibilities include courses in general criminal justice, crime prevention, loss prevention and private security. Candidates must have a doctoral degree in criminal justice or a related discipline (ABD's will be considered by doctorate must be completed prior to appointment. Also required are a record of performance or the potential to establish such a record in university level teaching, research and publication in crime prevention and loss prevention, as well as the ability to teach courses in crime prevention and loss prevention within the school's degree programs and the National Crime Prevention Institute. Salary is competitive and negotiable.

To apply, send complete application, including current vita, list of three references, transcripts and copies of recent publications. Apply to: Dr. Steven M. Edwards, Chairman, Search Committee, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Closing date for applications is April 1. AA/EOE.

Program Manager (Law Enforcement Coordination/Victim-Witness Specialist). The Justice Department's Executive Office for United States Attorneys is seeking experienced individuals to provide field support to the offices of the U.S. Attorneys nationwide pertaining to the implementation of the Department's Law Enforcement Coordination Committee and Victim-Witness Assistance initiatives.

The position requires three years general experience which provided a good basic knowledge of the principles of organization, management and administration. A bachelor's degree may be substituted for this experience. Candidates must have two years of specialized experience for the GS-9 level, and three years for GS-11/12/13. Specialized experience must have been programmatic experience directly related to the subject position. Applicants will be evaluated on: ability to orally communicate complex legal material in a persuasive manner; ability to interpret and apply laws, regulations

and procedures; knowledge of the interrelationship of Federal, state and local enforcement communities, and ability to communicate in writing.

To apply, submit a current SF-171, Application for Federal Employment, and a supervisory appraisal of performance issued within the last year, to: Department of Justice, EOUSA, Room 6200, Patrick Henry Building, 601 D Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20530.

Police Officers. The Los Angeles Police Department is recruiting for entry-level positions.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age, a U.S. citizen, and possess a high school diploma or G.E.D.; must be at least 5' tall but not taller than 6'8"; must be in good health and meet a vision requirement, and must pass a qualifying written and oral examination and a background investigation.

Annual salary for basic police officer positions is \$30,059 and is automatically increased to \$39,818. Candidates with prior law enforcement experience and/or acceptable college may be eligible to enter the training academy at a salary level higher than \$30,059.

To apply, contact the Recruitment Unit, Employee Opportunity and Development Division, 150 N. Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012. Telephone: (213) 485-LAPD.

Police Officers. Melbourne, Fla., is seeking applicants for its 118-member police department. Candidates must be certified law enforcement officers in Florida or eligible for comparative compliance. Weight must be proportionate to height. Selection process includes testing and extensive background investigation.

Salary is approximately \$18,100 plus benefits. Specialty assignments available after probationary period.

To apply, send resume to Melbourne Police Department, 650 N. Apollo Blvd., Melbourne, FL 32935. Attn: Training/Recruitment Officer.

Probationary Faculty, Criminal Justice Metropolitan State College, Denver, Colo.

Metropolitan State College is located in downtown Denver, Colo., and is part of the Auraria Higher Education Center, sharing facilities with the Community College of Denver and the University of Colorado at Denver. The college is seeking applicants for one probationary faculty in criminal justice and criminology. Qualifications are a master's degree or higher degree and six years relevant work experience in corrections, probation or parole; full-time teaching at undergraduate level helpful; demonstrated excellence in teaching and advising at the undergraduate level required. Interested applicants should contact and/or apply to Joseph G. Sandoval for a detailed position description or further information.

Joseph G. Sandoval
Metropolitan State College
1006 11th Street, Box 10
Denver, CO 80204

Deadline: April 1, 1988

Metropolitan State is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Applications from minorities and women are particularly invited. Metropolitan State College does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, creed, national origin, sex, age, or handicap in admissions or access to, or treatment or employment in, its educational programs or activities. Inquiries concerning Title VI and Title IX may be referred to: Dr. Percy Morehouse Jr., Director of Equal Opportunity/Assistant to the President, 1006 11th Street, Box 63, Denver, CO 80204. (303) 556-2999. Inquiries concerning Section 504 may be referred to: AHEC, P.O. Box 4615-P, Denver, CO 80204. (303) 556-8387. Or, inquiries may be referred to the Office of Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education, 1961 Stout Street, Denver, CO 80294.

Deputy Sheriffs

Monroe County, Fla.

The Monroe County Sheriff's Office is accepting applications for the position of Deputy Sheriff. Responsibilities are to provide law enforcement and related services to Monroe County. Previous certified law enforcement training required. Applicants must be 19 years of age and have a high school diploma. Applicant must be able to successfully pass psychological, polygraph, drug urinalysis test and an extensive background investigation. Starting salary \$20,055/year. Excellent benefits. For further information contact: Monroe County Sheriff's Office, Human Resources, P.O. Box 1269, Key West FL 33040. (305) 292-7044. Equal Opportunity Employer.

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Gaston County, N.C.

Gaston County is currently recruiting for Police Officers. Must be a graduate of a four (4) year college or university with a degree in Criminal Justice or related field. Must be able to be certified by North Carolina Criminal Justice Council as a police officer. Must meet all minimum requirements for a police officer. Must present a copy of degree upon applying.

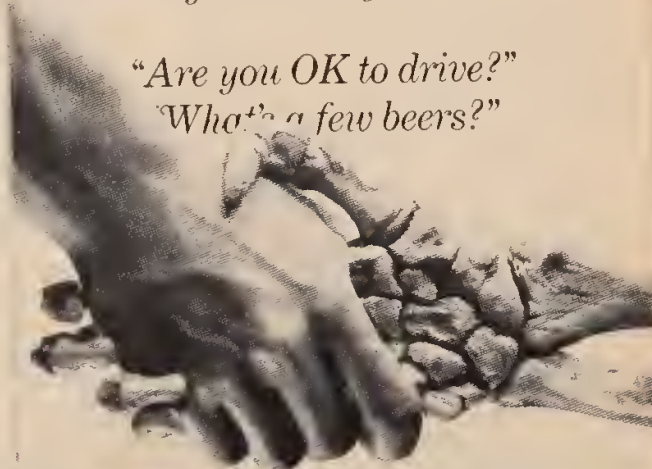
Salary \$9.32 per hour for certified officer, \$8.07 per hour for non-certified. For application or information, contact the Personnel Department, 212 W. Main Street, Gastonia, NC 28053-1578. Telephone (704) 866-3042. EO/AA Employer.

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Upcoming Events

APRIL

15-17. **Workshop for Recently Appointed Chiefs, Part II.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C.

18. **Civil Liability.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$75.

18-19. **Premises Survey & Security Planning.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$385.

18-20. **Investigation of Motorcycle Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

18-20. **Public Safety Radio Dispatchers' Seminar.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$275.

18-20. **Police Personnel Management Issues.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Charleston, S.C.

18-22. **Administering the DWI Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

18-22. **Advanced Locks & Locking Systems.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$345.

18-22. **Sniper I: Precision Marksmanship.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$600.

18-22. **Automated Crime Analysis.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

18-22. **Planning, Design & Construction of Police Facilities.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C.

18-22. **Narcotics Identification.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

18-22. **Law Enforcement Fitness Instructor Certification.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

18-29. **Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$500.

18-29. **At-Scene Traffic Accident Investigation & Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$495.

19. **Legal Considerations for Police Administrators.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$75.

19-21. **Street Survival '88.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$79 (first two days only); \$49 (third day only).

19-22. **Advanced (Computer-Aided) Intelligence Analysis.** Presented by Anacapa Sciences Inc. To be held in Santa Barbara, Calif. Fee: \$676.

19-22. **Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$325.

20-21. **Supervision of Undercover Investigations & Operations.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.

20-22. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Boston. Fee: \$495.

20-22. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Birmingham, Ala. Fee: \$496.

22. **Testifying in Court.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$50.

25-27. **Street Survival '88.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Pittsburgh, Pa. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$79 (first two days only); \$49 (third day only).

25-27. **Legal Issues for Correctional Personnel.** Presented by Pennsylvania State University. To be held in University Park, Pa. Fee: \$245.

25-28. **Advanced Hostage Negotiation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

25-28. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$550.

25-29. **Sniper II: Sniper/Counter-Sniper Operations.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$600.

25-29. **Special Problems in Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.

25-29. **Basic Police Juvenile Officer Training.** Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. To be held in Austin, Tex. Fee: \$350.

25-29. **Command Post Operations.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$445.

25-29. **Interviews & Interrogations.**

Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$375.

25-29. **Report Writing for Instructors.** Presented by Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D. To be held in Indio, Calif. Fee: \$277.

25-29. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by Anacapa Sciences Inc. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$445.

25-29. **Police Executive Development.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Augustine, Fla. Fee: \$350.

25-May 6. **Armed Forces Traffic Management & Accident Prevention.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

25-May 13. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

26-27. **Interviewing in Child Abuse Cases.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$150.

26-28. **Investigation of Computer Fraud.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in New Orleans.

26-29. **Executive & Dignitary Protection.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Chicago.

27-July 23. **81st Basic Police School.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$975.

28-29. **Advanced Child Abuse Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$150.

MAY

2-4. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Albuquerque, N.M. Fee: \$495.

2-4. **Street Sense for Police Officers.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Chicago.

2-4. **Stakeouts, Surveillance & Undercover Techniques.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. To be held in New York City. Fee: \$175.

2-4. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Billings, Mont. Fee:

\$110 (all three days), \$79 (first two days only); \$49 (third day only).

2-4. **Assessment & Treatment of Juvenile & Adult Sex Offenders.** Presented by Forensic Mental Health Associates. To be held in Newark, N.J. Fee: \$190 (\$160 if payment received before April 10).

2-4. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in St. Louis. Fee: \$495.

2-6. **Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Richmond, Ky. Fee: \$475.

2-6. **Basic Hostage Negotiation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$400.

2-6. **Financial Manipulation Analysis.** Presented by Anacapa Sciences. To be held in Richmond, Va. Fee: \$446.

2-6. **Strategic Reaction Team Training I.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$475.

2-13. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$580.

2-13. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$495.

2-13. **At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$495.

2-13. **Supervision of Criminal Justice Personnel.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$495.

3-4. **Realistic Assault Control (Female Officers Only).** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Saddle Brook, N.J. Fee: \$195.

3-5. **Developing Policies, Procedures & Rules.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in St. Louis.

3-5. **Video Production & Use in Law Enforcement.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Albany, N.Y.

5. **Managing & Improving Organizational Productivity.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$75.

8. **Managing & Improving Individual Productivity.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$75.

7-8. **Certification Review for C.P.P./C.P.O. Exams.** Presented by York College. To be held in York, Pa. Fee: \$95.

8-11. **National Conference on Transitional Services for Troubled Youth.** Presented by Eastern Kentucky University, Training Resource Center. To be held in Lexington, Ky.

9-13. **Automated Crime Analysis.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Richmond, Ky. Fee: \$475.

9-13. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by Anacapa Sciences. To be held in Golden, Colo. Fee: \$445.

9-13. **Strategic Reaction Team Training II.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$500.

9-13. **Police Supervisor In-Service Training Institute.** Presented by Pennsylvania State University. To be held in University Park, Pa. Fee: \$350.

9-13. **Stress Awareness & Resolution.** Presented by Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$350.

9-13. **Enhanced Surveillance Techniques.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in New Orleans.

9-13. **Report Writing for Instructors.** Presented by Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D. To be held in Stockton, Calif. Fee: \$277.

9-20. **At-Scene Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

9-20. **Police Executive Development Institute.** Presented by Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$695 (Pa. residents); \$798 (out-of-state residents).

10-12. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Cincinnati. Fee: \$495.

11-12. **Managing Conflict.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$150.

11-13. **Strategic Reaction Team Management.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$270.

12-13. **High Risk Warrant Service & Tactics.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held at the U.S. Marshals Training Center, La.

12-14. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Oconomowoc, Wisc. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$79 (first two days only); \$49 (third day only).

15-21. **Providing Protective Services.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va.

16. **Security Awareness.** Presented by York College. Fee: \$50.

For further information:

Anacapa Sciences Inc., 901 Olive Street, P.O. Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102-0519. (805) 966-6157.

Broward County Organized Crime Centre, Attn: Cmdr. William H. Dunman, Broward Sheriff's Office, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303. (306) 664-0833.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. 1-800-323-0037.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Eastern Kentucky University, Training Resource Center, 202 Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40476. (606) 622-1497.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Forensic Mental Health Associates, 29 Linwood Street, Webster, MA 01570. (617) 943-3581.

Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University,

(814) 863-3551.

John E. Reid & Associates, 250 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128 (24-hour desk).

Rosa Engineering Inc., 7906 Hope Valley Court, Adamstown, MD 21710. (301) 831-8400.

Southern Michigan Law Enforcement Training Center, Attn: Stephen Seckler, Training Coordinator, 2111 Emmons Road, Jackson, MI 49201. (517) 787-0800, ext. 326.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 688-6561.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, Attn: Jacob Haber, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 573-4440.

York College of Pennsylvania, Country Club Rd., York, PA 17403-3426. (717) 846-7788.

Canyon Hall, San Marcos, TX 78666-4610. (512) 245-3031.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216.

Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St. S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501. (800) 235-4723. (800) 633-6681 (in Georgia).

International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148. (312) 953-0990.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. (301) 948-0922; (800) 638-4085.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Sheriffs' Association, 1450 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-3490. (703) 838-7827.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157.

Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D., 1016 12th Street, Suite 6, Modesto, CA 95354-0811. (209) 527-2287.

Pennsylvania State University, Attn: Kathy Karchner, 410 Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802.

From the bookshelf: a valuable pocket guide to civil liability in CJ

Continued from Page 13

a cause of action under Section 1983. Included are areas of negligence that may lead to liability such as negligent hiring, assignment, retention, entrustment, direction, supervision and training. Various personnel issues that may cause liability are found in Chapter Nine, while defenses to Section 1983 actions are covered in Chapter 10.

In the two concluding chapters, Barrineau emphasizes specific proactive principles that administrators and practitioners can implement to reduce or prevent the risk of being sued. He notes that the proactive approach seems to be the one that makes the most sense. Merely attempting to defend the suits without taking every reasonable step to change the conditions that precipitated them is self-defeating — the suits will not go

away.

H. E. Barrineau has made a substantial contribution to understanding the importance of civil liability in criminal justice. The book's main merit lies in the fact that it provides an immediate, compact reference source for administrators, practitioners and students.

The book provides general, basic information for those who require or have a specific interest in civil liability. It is oriented to the practical rather than the scholarly. It is well written, logically organized, concise and adequately documented for its limited purpose. Professor Barrineau has done a good job of synthesizing a very complex subject into an understandable handbook that is of value to those who are looking for an easily read, comprehensible book on civil liability.

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Gerry's kids:

The young girl seen below, and thousands of other youngsters like her in Pinellas County, Fla., have a special place in the esteem of Sheriff Gerry Coleman (c.), who puts great stock in programs that emphasize an ounce of prevention at the elementary and secondary school levels. Sheriff Coleman talks about these efforts, and much more, in a special interview, on **Page 9.**



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